

HOTEL VICTORIA

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in the Centre of the Shopping District

A Modern, First Class Hotel
Complete in all its appointments. Furnishing and decorations entirely new throughout. Popular with ladies visiting the city without escort because it is homelike and cozy.

In Walking Distance of Shops and Theatres.
No cab fare required. 500 rooms, 2000 guests with bath. Hot and cold water and telephone in every room. Cuisine unexcelled.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF

Rooms \$1.50 per day and upward

EUROPEAN PLAN **GEORGE W. SWEENEY, Proprietor**
MR. ANGUS GORDON, Manager.

A GOOD THING IN THE HORSMOBILE

The automobile that best locomotion in Prince Edward Island are many and various. In winter there is ice in the streets, snow-drifts along the country roads and single-track sleigh roads. A double-track sleigh ought to be, but is not. The railway is of narrow gauge winter and summer. Automobiles are out of the question since the Legislature in its wisdom enacted that no man shall drive or take passage for himself, child or servant, or be in any way, directly or indirectly, a party to locomotion on the public roads and highways in any vehicle drawn or propelled by muscular power.

And yet, the auto has its attractions for a few Prince Edward Island people. The seats were comfortable, being near the ground, it was easy to get in and out without danger of falling. The pneumatic tires added to the springs gave the car an easy motion, a great advantage when there had not been an election for a good while, and the roads had in consequence become a little rough. How to be able to enjoy the luxury of travel in this sort of car, and at the same time keep profound thoughts by one of an inventive turn of mind. By a happy thought, the solution was hit upon, and here it is:



There are so many points of superiority in this carriage that the inventor's fame for all time is secure. It will be seen at a glance that muscular power is the sole propelling agency. That fulfils the legal requirements of the case. The persons riding in the car are seated in all the comfort and luxury they could enjoy in an automobile. Their motive power, their servant, their horse, is placed where he ought always to have been, behind, and not before his master. No loud leather reins are needed to guide the horse. If the master has occasion to speak to him he can address the animal face to face. The advantage of addressing a horse from in front, rather than the rear, is obvious, especially if it happens to be a kicker or a switcher. The driver of the new Horsmobile can enjoy the fun in comfort and safety, while the disconnected animal switches cries to get his tail over the main shafts drive with both heels.

The Horsmobile carriage is guided and directed by the man at first hand, and not by the horse. Some horses are difficult to guide. In the Horsmobile, the horse must follow the car. Another great advantage is that the horse can be fed and watered as he runs without loss of time, which was quite impossible in the old driving days. It has been found that high speed can be developed by the simple expedient of placing a carrot or a few quarts of oats in

front of the horse and just out of reach of his nose. No change of gearing or shifting of levers is required in this process. A runaway is practically impossible with the car brakes on. If an unruly horse should attempt a run, he can be at once promptly knocked down or throttled by the driver without the latter leaving his seat.

A great advantage of the Horsmobile over the automobile is that there is no danger of an explosion of gasoline in front of the driver, such as sometimes wrecks one of these machines, injures the occupants and perhaps burns up the whole costly affair. In the Horsmobile there is no danger from fire than in the ordinary carriage. Should the horse explode, the explosion is behind and in a direction away from the driver or other occupants of the car, and so passes quite harmlessly.

As will be seen by the illustration, the Horsmobile has plenty of room in front for the carrying of luggage, or for the display of signals. A great point in its favor will be that the Horsmobile does not frighten approaching or passing teams. It looks all right because of the horse attached, and it has the delicate horse smell instead of the offensive and alarming odor of gasoline. For

Editorials, Notes and Comments for Saturday Subscribers

MONDAY

Our despatches of late have contained frequent references to the movement among consumers of meat to cause a reduction of the high price of that article by the simple expedient of not buying it. It is a case of the worm turning, when it is trodden upon, the revolt of the consumer against the meat issue. Primarily it was reduced prices of meat alone that was sought for, but the movement has become general against too costly food stuffs of all kinds.

The boycott, as it is called, began in Cleveland and has spread through Ohio and a dozen other states, and has entered Ontario. In some places it has taken the form of an agreement to buy no more meat in thirty days, or until prices are greatly reduced. In part, at least the movement has been successful. The markets have fallen throughout the states where the boycott has been attempted. Whether this decline will be permanent remains to be seen.

To some extent the movement accords with the natural law that consumption decreases with advancing prices. The price of meat has been advancing for many years, and instead of meat forming one half the dietary of the nation, as it formerly did it had dropped to one third. All the time the consumption of other foodstuffs has been relatively increased. For instance, the consumption of wheat during the past twenty-five years has gone up nearly a bushel per head. The consumption of vegetables and fruits has been greatly increased by the canning process, which renders them available at all seasons.

A notable and steady advance has been made in the consumption of sugar, both in the United States and Canada. The report of the Secretary for Agriculture in the United States shows that seventy years ago the consumption of sugar was 14.1 pounds per head. This had more than doubled in the next twenty years and in 1860 was 30.5 pounds per head. It has since increased to 42.9 pounds in 1880, to 52.8 pounds in 1890, 65.2 pounds in 1900 and 75.9 pounds in 1908. In fact the yearly consumption of sugar per family of five has increased since 1872 by 140 pounds.

Sugar is one of the articles of food which along with wheat have grown cheaper while meats have grown dearer, during a generation past. It is not improbable that many persons eat far too much meat as it is, especially those of rheumatic tendencies. A thirty day's fast from meats, even before the Lenten season begins, and for no better object than the reduction of prices, is not likely to do the meat boycotters much harm.

TUESDAY

Thirty-six years ago the Conservatives were in power in the United Kingdom, led by Disraeli with a majority of 46 at his back. The Opposition was made up of 247 Liberals and 56 Nationalists.

In 1880 the Liberals came into power, led by Gladstone, with a majority of 62. The Opposition was composed of 233 Conservatives and 62 Nationalists.

In 1885 the Conservatives returned to power under the leadership of Lord Salisbury in June, were succeeded by the Liberals under Gladstone in February 1886, and in August of the latter year the Conservatives led by Salisbury, again came in. The Nationalists stood with the Liberals through these changes, while a section of the Liberals had gone off from Gladstone on account of his home rule policy. In 1886 the ministerial party was made up of 314 Conservatives and 81 Liberal Unionists, and the Opposition was composed of 188 Liberals and 84 Nationalists. The Government majority was 133.

In 1892 the Liberals under Gladstone came back to power with the small majority of 39. The party was made up of 273 Liberals, 13 Anti-Parnellites and 9 Parnellites. The Opposition was composed of 268 Conservatives and 47 Liberal Unionists.

"PILLS LIKE A FYLE"

So Harsh and Drastic Are Many Pills as to Seriously Injure Health.

In a letter written from his home in Valencia, Mr. Marsh Selwyn does service to thousands by drawing attention to the injuries inflicted upon delicate people by drastic purgative pills.

"For a long time I suffered from constipation. This condition compelled the use of pills. Like many another, I made the unwise choice of using pills that were lightning in their activity. I began to be filled with intestinal disturbances, constant rumblings, gas in the bowels and diarrhoea. I grew pale and emaciated. Then the doctor told me drastic irritating pills had caused diarrhoea of the bowels, an almost incurable disease. Explaining my situation to a friend, he advised a trial of Dr. Hamilton's Pills. I speedily experienced the healing and curative effect they exert on the stomach, liver and bowels. The intestines freed from irritating drugs, rapidly regained natural tone, the bowels acted as if nature and not Dr. Hamilton's Pills were at work. I know it will be of value to thousands to know that a pill as mild and curative as Dr. Hamilton's is available to the suffering."

For bowel disorders, sick headache, constipation, liver and stomach derangement, there is no pill so invariably sure to cure as Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Refuse a substitute. Sold in 25c. boxes, all dealers, or The Carrhazone Co., Kingston, Ont.

Rosebery succeeded Gladstone as Premier in 1894 and the year 1895 witnessed the return of the Conservatives, led by Salisbury. The party, made up of 340 Conservatives and 71 Liberal Unionists, had now come to be spoken of as the Unionist party, and had a majority of 152. The Opposition was made up of 177 Liberals, 71 Anti-Parnellites and 11 Parnellites.

FRIDAY

In 1900 the Unionists obtained a new lease of power and in 1902 Mr. Balfour became Premier. The majority was 134. The Opposition was composed of 186 Liberals and 62 Nationalists.

The election of 1906 brought in the Liberals again with far the most sweeping majority of the generation. The ministerial party was made up of 387 Liberals, 84 Nationalists and 41 Laborites a total of 512, as against the Unionist Opposition of 158.

In the face of this record the alliance between Liberals, Nationalists and Laborites appears to have been fairly steadfast during a long term of years, whether in power or in opposition, and it is not likely to be broken now that the united party has a second time been victorious at the polls.

It will be noted that in seven of the eight general elections since 1874 and excepting only that of 1906, the average majority of the victorious party has been but 103. That average is considerably exceeded by the Asquith Government's present majority of 124 as told in our despatches this morning. It is only by comparison with the sweeping majority of 1906 that the present majority can be considered small.

Some results will follow. The budget will pass and with it the much controverted land tax and the increased taxes upon the liquor traffic will become law without delay. It may be hoped also that some reform in the House of Lords will be effected inasmuch as the leaders of both parties have admitted that it has become ineffective. When these changes are effected Home Rule for Ireland will be put forward, with what immediate result it would be hazardous to predict. Tariff reform must wait. It has made some progress in public favor, but evidently not nearly so much as its advocates had hoped.

WEDNESDAY

The representation of the Maritime Provinces in Parliament has again formed the subject of discussion at the annual meeting. When these changes are effected Home Rule for Ireland will be put forward, with what immediate result it would be hazardous to predict. Tariff reform must wait. It has made some progress in public favor, but evidently not nearly so much as its advocates had hoped.

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THURSDAY

According to an Ottawa despatch the International Railway during the first nine months of the current year earned a net surplus of \$662,388, and showed a betterment of considerably above a million, as compared with the like period last year. The three months from New Year's to the end of March will not probably show so well, owing to heavy winter storms, but the results for nine months are very gratifying. There has been so far an assured increase in earnings and a still larger decrease in operating expenses.

In the course of the debate on Maritime Province representation, in which Messrs Warburton, Richards and Fraser took part on behalf of this Province, Mr. Turriff of Saskatchewan made strong objection to the proposed resolution. He went so far as to threaten to resign his seat if the Eastern Provinces were given any more members than their population entitled them to. Hon. Dr. Papey made the reasonable and practical suggestion that a conference of all the Provinces be called to deal with the question, as had been done in the matter of provincial subsidies. This would seem to be the best solution for what is evidently a very difficult problem.

When the Liberal party in 1893 found itself after fifteen years in opposition, with several changes of leadership in the meantime it was decided to call a general convention. The convention met in Ottawa, endorsed the leadership of Mr. Laurier, as then was, and formulated a platform of ten planks. Beyond these the convention gave solidarity and hope to the then rather discouraged Liberals. They fought on with renewed courage and three years later, in 1896, were rewarded with victory.

The Conservative party has now been fourteen years in the cold shades of Opposition, during which time it has had several leaders, Mr. Borden having held the position during the past nine years. He and his lieutenants have now concluded to hold a general convention of the party and to end a preliminary committee of fifty was recently called together at the capital of Canada.

The result is that a big Conservative Convention will meet next summer in Ottawa where the Liberal convention met seventeen years ago. It will be composed of not more than twenty delegates from each electoral division, along with the Conservative members of the local Legislatures, defeated candidates of the party and the editors of Conservative journals. If all these attend, the convention will be truly formidable in numbers—5,000 at least.

But not a full quota will be expected to attend. The Liberal convention of 1893 was a very large one, but did not include over 2,500 duly accredited delegates. There is little doubt that the Conservatives, comprising pretty nearly one half of the people of Canada as they do, will also muster strongly in their first national convention. Very probably, too, like the Liberals of seventeen years ago, they will formulate a platform, and take heart and hope from their conference with each other. There is something inspiring about a large representative national gathering, beyond what an ordinary meeting affords.

Canada is much stronger, more populous and wealthy than it was in 1893 and new questions of grave importance are from time to time coming to the front. It is well, therefore, that those interested in the public affairs of the country should meet together for conference from time to time. National conventions, not of one party alone but of both parties in turn, might well be held much more frequently in the future than they have been in the past.

As it is, policies are mainly formulated by the party leaders and the people are only consulted afterwards. Party loyalty is depended upon to support the policy of the leaders, and seldom fails to respond. But if the policy had been first put forward and threshed out in a large and representative conference from all sections, some things might be different. Whether they would be better is a question. Such great questions as the construction of a Transcontinental Railway and the doubling of the pay of members and senators and the creation of a Canadian navy, are cases in point. In regard to two of these the opposing party leaders acted in agreement.

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SPECIAL TO THE GUARDIAN.

OTTAWA, January 29.—In the by-election here today Allard, Liberal, won over Dr. Chabot, Conservative, by a majority in the vicinity of 400.

The interest in the contest was keen.

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MALTA, Feb. 3.—The British battleship Duncan, flagship of Admiral Callaghan of the British Mediterranean fleet, with the cruisers Lancaster, Minerva and Barham and four destroyers left Piræus, the port of Athens, Greece today.

The despatch of the British squadron indicates the determination of Britain, Russia, France and Italy to secure a strict adherence to the agreement under which the international forces were withdrawn from Crete.

The Cretans solemnly promised to take no steps against the sovereignty of Turkey.

The recent decision of Greece to convoke the National Assembly was followed by reports that the Cretans would attempt to send delegates.

This caused uneasiness at Constantinople, and the Turkish Government formed the power that if the Cretans were admitted to the Greek National Assembly, the action would be regarded as casus belli.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 3.—The Novoe Vremya quotes a diplomatimate visit to the new gold fields at Porcupine, advises prospective investors not to put money into Porcupine claims for the present.

He says the rush to the new fields is so wild that claims are staked without the slightest evidence of mineral deposits.

Swamps, muskogs, hills and valleys alike are blanketed.

Unless development work is done it will be impossible to estimate the extent of the gold field.

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PRIMERO, Colo., Feb. 3.—Tired miners, many of whom have been working constantly for two days and nights to recover the bodies of victims of Monday's disaster, continued the search today.

Fifty of the seventy-five dead were taken from the pit.

It may be days before the remaining twenty-five are found.

Some bodies are buried beneath tons of earth and coal.

Thirty-eight victims were buried today.

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PARIS, Feb. 3.—The Seine continues its recession today, showing that it has dropped nearly five feet from the crest of the flood.

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They declare that not a single ancient sewer broke under pressure of the waters, while the modern sewers cracked and gave way in many places.

SPECIAL TO THE GUARDIAN.

TABER, Feb. 2.—"Charged with assaulting a police officer with intent to resist arrest while engaged in the performance of his duty," is the complaint filed against E. H. Clum, a young farmer, preferred by Night Patrolman E. M. Glover, one day last month, and aired in Magistrate Layton's Court on a later date. It was reported that the case was being disposed of at an early hour one morning when D. W. Burns, a friend of Clum, rushed to the police chamber and demanded an attorney to represent the boy. A stay of proceedings was therefore extended, when J. H. Prowse represented the defendant and was brought out in the evidence that the arrest and imprisonment of Clum was illegal; also that the severe beating he received upon the head and shoulders with the officer's "billy," while in the office of the Pioneer Hotel, was inhuman. A pillow, slipped from the office, stained with blood, was brought into court and presented as evidence. This, together with defendant's blood-stained clothing and cuts, caused by the club, told plainly his punishment. Justice the evidence and dismissed the case. Immediately after the case had been disposed of, the defendant, E. H. Clum, entered the magistrate's office and swore to a complaint charging Officer E. M. Glover with "assault at an early date."

J. Harper Prowse, barrister-at-law, a recent arrival from Halifax, N. S., has rented an office on the second floor of the Douglas block and proposes to remain permanently in Taber. J. H. Prowse, above mentioned, is a son of W. H. Prowse, of Murray Harbor.

Important Telegraphic News of the week for Saturday Subscribers

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Vapo-Cresolene
Established 1879
FOR WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, SORE THROAT, CATARRH, DIPHTHERIA

Vaporized Cresolene stops the progress of Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, Sore Throat, Catarrh, Diphtheria, and all the ailments of the throat and chest. It is a boon to sufferers of Asthma.

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Cresolene Antiseptic Throat Tablets, simple and soothing for the irritated throat.

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Commencing December 9th, the Steamship "Calvin Austin" will call at St. John every Thursday at 8 a. m. for Eastport, Lubec, Portland and Boston.

Returning leaves Union Wharf Boston Mondays at 9.00 a. m. East Port and 5.00 p. m. for Lubec, Eastport, and St. John.

Through Tickets at proportionately low rates on sale at all Railway Stations, and baggage checked through to destination.

L. R. Thompson, T. E. & P. A. Agent
W. M. G. LEE, Agent
St. John

DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY
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The popular Fast Line
Between Eastern Nova Scotia and Boston via Truro, Windsor Jct., and Halifax EXPR. S. S. TRAIN leaves Halifax, daily (except Sunday) at 7.30 for Yarmouth and Yarmouth making connection at Yarmouth or Boston.

MIDLAND DIVISION—Trains of the Midland Division leave Windsor daily except Sunday for Truro at 6.45 a. m., 7.30 a. m., and 8.30 p. m. and from Truro for Windsor at 5.50 a. m., 12.15 p. m., and 3.30 p. m. connecting Truro with trains of the Intercolonial Railway at Windsor with Express trains to and from Halifax and Yarmouth. Commencing October 17th The Royal and U. S. Mail Steamship Boston.

The fastest and finest Steamship plying between the Maritime Provinces and Boston will leave Yarmouth for Boston, Wed. and Sat. on arrival of Train from Halifax. Returning leaves Long Wharf Boston, Tue. and Sat. passengers arriving in Halifax next day at 4.30 p. m. by Express train.

For further information Reservation of Tickets, etc., write to or telephone E. U. PARKER, General Pass. Agt., Kentville, Nova Scotia. W. K. ROGERS CO. LTD. Charlotetown, N.S. Manager

The Circulation of THE GUARDIAN.

Morning Daily and Rural Daily

WEEK ENDING	JAN. 29TH 1916	1916
MONDAY	(Morning)	3485
MONDAY	(Rural)	3626
TUESDAY	(Morning)	3420
TUESDAY	(Rural)	3614
WEDNESDAY	(Morning)	3458
WEDNESDAY	(Rural)	3595
THURSDAY	(Morning)	3428
THURSDAY	(Rural)	3595
FRIDAY	(Morning)	3453
FRIDAY	(Rural)	3620
SATURDAY	(Morning)	4121
SATURDAY	(Rural)	3606
Total.....		43012
Total divided by six days.....		7169

DAILY AVERAGE..... 7169

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Hockey Boots
The best that's made
McPherson's
We will clear the balance out

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All sizes on hand now from a boy's one to a man's eight. Call early before your size is gone.

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J. H. BELL'S
The low price Shoe Store
dttsmf

THE EDITOR
A JOURNAL of information for all Literary Workers. Thirteenth year. Only permanent and successful magazine of its class. Tells what editors want how MSS. should be prepared where to find the best market. Answers every question that you want to know about the business of writing for the press. 10¢ a copy, \$1.00 a year. Send 10¢ for sample copy, or 25¢ for three recent numbers.

THE EDITOR
Deposit, N. Y.

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BILIOUSNESS AND ALL LIVER DISORDERS
ARE CURED BY **MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP.**

The tortures of biliousness must yield to Mother Seigel's Syrup, because this great medicine tones and strengthens the liver, regulates the flow of bile, and cleanses the whole system.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The parties stand—
Liberals..... 272
Laborites..... 40
Nationalists..... 82
Conservatives..... 270
Places to be filled..... 6
The Conservative paper in the moderate cabinet chosen from the most moderate men of both parties to carry on the Government for two years, after a truce be declared in the party questions in the meantime.

A Royal Commission to investigate the country's fiscal policy and make recommendations regarding Tariff Reform is proposed.

The newspaper scheme is not taken seriously by the Liberals, who, having won the victory, even by a very narrow majority, object to having their opponents dictate the programme.

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